

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 17, NO. 16.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1899.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

South Window,

At 301 and 303 Brown street, you can see samples of the finest line of

Children's Shoes

ever brought to Rhinelander. We have all sizes inside the store. Don't send away for fine shoes. We keep them at less money than city prices. You can't get such goods anywhere else in town.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

world, to a good one who always carries about him the elements of a first-class funeral. If you want your child to grow up with a bright, happy moral and Christian character, just furnish him the reflected sunshine of a bright disposition in home and church and business life, and you can rest assured the result will be satisfactory.

True success in the school of the municipality is the resultant of like success in the school of the family. It is hard to correctly define "an educated man." The "poor Indian" has a certain craft which is nature's education, and which the sagest philosopher has never equalled. The farmer, the mechanic, though unlettered, have, in their respective spheres, a practical knowledge unattainable in any conventional "education." On the other hand there are those who remain uneducated after going through the entire curriculum of the colleges. These are the dukes to whom nature has been lavish only in externals. Manifestly they are nothing but exudations. They have neither substance, form, fiber nor root. They serve no better purpose than illustrating the uselessness of formless matter; and unless a miracle of recreation intervenes, we may expect them to resolve themselves into their original chaos. Of such, also, are butterflies of society. The roses they carry to the ball have more substance than they. There isn't enough genuine intellectual force in them to create a respectable zephyr.

Now the question is, through what medium shall this country retain and perpetuate the success and greatness it has achieved? I answer, through American education. We don't want English, or French, or German or Spanish education. We want the American article. No need to draw on foreign resources, we have enough of our own.

There is here neither time nor space to particularize as to what constitutes American education. Nor is it necessary. We all know what it means. With its elements of freedom, equality, breadth of thought and unrestricted research, it means that its alumni shall be fully equipped for any field of endeavor. It means that, whatever vocation the man has chosen, he is to give the world the best there is in it. It means that if he is a statesman he must realize that this Republic has needs and interests which require protection because other nations are attempting to assail and undermine them. It is a financier he must understand that the fundamental and indispensable requisite of money as well as of men is honesty. If he is a lawyer he must repudiate chicanery, avoid even the semblance of a lie, and leaving pettifoggery to scramble over the little things, live and grow great in the broad shadow of a judicial system built up by the wisdom of ages. If he is a preacher he must concede that he does not monopolize all the avenues of goodness, and that there may be paths to heaven which even he may not have discovered. And so we might continue through all the occupations of life. All will be purified, elevated, sanctified and made successful by true, genuine, enlightened American education, which is the learning of the schools crystallized into Christian civilization. Keep American education up to that standard, and our country will not only maintain its own freedom and greatness, but will be able to communicate them to the islands of the sea which are ours by expansion and manifest destiny. So mote it be.

Farm for Sale.

100 acre farm, with house, barn and outbuildings, in Town of Pelican, within one-half hour's drive from city, school house within one-half mile, 25 acres cleared, plowed and seeded, 20 tree orchard planted. Good roads. I also have horse and carriage, cutters, sleighs, etc., all in good condition. Will sell or trade this property and am in a position to offer exceptional inducements to buyer. The property has the making of one of the best stock farms in this section and with competent management will rank first among the many good tracts of land in the country. With the exception of about 15 acres the land is level. All the land can be tilled. There will be 25 acres of clover ready to reap by next season. I have the best of reasons for selling but have no time to waste with idle inquiries. I want to sell this farm and will make some man a big bargain. CHARLES BROWN, Rhinelander, Wis.

The Class of '99.

Another school year has drawn to a close and as a result of which eleven young people have been ushered out to take their part in the activities of life. The Commencement exercises which took place at the Grand opera house last Friday evening were largely attended and great interest was manifested. The decorations of the stage were attractive—the stars and stripes, potted plants and evergreens being tastefully arranged. The large vase of American beauties which adorned the piano and added much to the decorations was presented by Mr. Bronson. The senior class motto—"Work Conquers"—was prominent in the class colors, red and white, at the front of the stage.

The program was opened by a cornet duet by E. G. Spurr and F. G. Field after which Rev. J. Blake invoked God's blessing upon the class. Miss Nellie Plugh then followed with the class history. In a pleasing way she traced the career of that glorious class of '99 through the four years of their High School course.

"A Plea for the Philippines" was the title of Charlie Vaughan's oration. He showed that the aggregate area of the nineteen hundred odd islands constituting the Philippine group was equal to that of California; that the export trade was \$25,000,000 a year; that under a more enlightened system of government it would be doubled; that the people were originally kind and hospitable, but that centuries of cruel oppression had generated in them a warrior class which could outdo the Spaniards in ferocity. He furthermore showed that the United States had out-grown her markets, and that she must look to the Philippines to take this over-produce. He concluded by saying, that in a not distant future we might hope to see the markets of the Philippines open to the world's produce, good customers to the United States, and living in a state of enlightenment and civilization only attained by few.

Miss Irma Kucht in her oration, "The Drama of Life," said that life was a voyage from the cradle to the grave; a continual warfare; a struggle between good and evil. She compared life with the leaves of a large wilderness which wither and die with snowflakes which fall and disappear as vapor. If one dies today, the sun will shine as brightly on the morrow. The grave is the quiet haven for us all.

The essay, "The Chivalry of Labor," by Katie Walsh, was well written and interesting. She said that to the want of man was due the result of his labor. However, many have labored in order to gain fame, still very few have received their reward while here. In closing she laid great stress on permanence. So many were dissatisfied and were forever saying "Yonder, not here," but in permanence alone could something be attained.

In a simple manner Grace Hilliker delivered her essay on "Higher Education." She said it was to the Monastic schools of the Middle Ages that people looked for intellectual advantages; that the church schools were considered the only means of learning, but in the Nineteenth century it is the state colleges, universities and Normal schools which provide higher education for the youth of America. Miss Hilliker said that there was room for the church schools and money-making schools if they could hold it, but the State University, the one institution of its kind, of, for and by the people had come to stay; that in the State University education is made available alike to the poor and rich.

Matie Peck's oration on "Success" showed careful preparation and was delivered with much oratorical ability. She said that life was a long journey up a steep hill, and that it was the steepest at the start; the rest was comparatively easy. Therefore, how necessary it was to make a right start, and in doing this high ideals should be ever before one in order to bring to light all that is grand and beautiful in the life to come. She spoke of life as a state of embryo, a preparation for life; that here was the sorrow, the sighing, the sickness and night, the dead and the dying; but there the life and the light. Miss Peck said American possibilities were great and grand; that by perseverance and determination all things could be attained.

The vocal solo by Miss Ethel LaSalle, "The Song of the Swallows," was sung in her usual pleasing manner. Miss LaSalle possesses a voice of wonderful sweetness, and her year's training at the Chicago Conservatory of Music has added her

OUTING AND WARM WEATHER

CLOTHES



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By Hart, Schaffner & Marx

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Gray's old stand, Brown St., Rhinelander.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX



GUARANTEED CLOTHING

materially in her fine execution.

"Mythlore" was the title of Alice Walsh's essay, which was next in order. She traced superstitions from the earliest recorded time to the present. She compared the mythlore of the different countries and said that even America had her Rip Van Winkle, who slept twenty years in the Catskill mountains, then returned an old man. Her essay is deserving of special mention.

The essay by Nettie LaPres on "Liquid Air" was instructive and was delivered in a pleasing and forcible manner. She showed clearly the different uses liquid air may be put to and how much more effective it is than steam, and furthermore stated that we would not have to wait, before we could use this new force, as long as our fathers waited for the utilization of steam, for we live in a keener age and men are more ready to apply new scientific discoveries. Miss LaPres closed by saying that it may be in the end of this century or the beginning of the next before we shall see this great new force paying obedience to the will of man.

Elizabeth Miller's oration, "True Progress," was excellent. She said that no created entity, whatever may be its order of being, could move backward or stand still, that progress was the order of creation. She spoke of evolution as working in conformity with the divine idea, and revolution as in conformity to man's idea. And after showing the outcome of these two forces she ended by saying "Truth is the light by which all may be guided into higher and better realms; it is the key to all true progress."

The "Class Prophecy" by LaVern Budge was pleasing to all. Her imagination carried her fifteen years beyond the present time, and she found each one of her classmates filling with their places in the world. Miss Budge has a clear voice and a winning manner which charmed her audience.

The last number on the program was an oration—"Our Navy"—and a valdictory, by Earl Chabé. He traced the naval heroes from the year 1792 up to the present time and showed clearly how much has developed upon our navy. He spoke in detail of Paul Jones, our first naval hero. He told of how England tried to impress our seamen, of the grand work of our navy during the civil war, and of her invaluable service in the Spanish-American war. Earl has a fine, clear-cut voice, a manly appearance, and delivered his oration with much oratorical ability. His valdictory was very impressive. The sentiment was fine, and he spoke it with much feeling.

The exercises on the whole were excellent and very interesting to those in attendance, and it was with pleasure they saw the graduates receive their diplomas, which were presented by Prof. Hyer.

Advertising the Wrong Pants.

An intelligent, but seemingly excited citizen of the Fourth Ward, rushed into the store of an enterprising merchant on Brown street the other day and vehemently called for the proprietor. That individual soon appeared. His bland and childlike countenance expressing in every lineament the formula "what can I do for you?" By what authority," exclaimed the excited citizen, "do you advertise my pants for sale?" The gentlemanly merchant, supposing that his interlocutor had laid in too large a supply of John L. Sullivan tanglefoot, replied "why my dear sir, I have nothing to do with your pants." "Come right out here," said the excited citizen, "perhaps you can read your own sign." The gentlemanly merchant, accompanied his guest to the front door, and there, sure enough, in large capitals on a piece of pasteboard, was the legend "closing out all men's pants at cost." The gentlemanly merchant and the excited citizen repaired to an adjoining restaurant and took "another of the same."

Would Not Suffer So Again For Fifty Times Its Price.

I awoke last night with severe pains in my stomach. I never felt so badly in all my life. When I came down to work this morning I felt so weak I could hardly work. I went to Miller & McCurdy's drug store and they recommended Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It worked like magic and one dose fixed me all right. It certainly is the finest thing I ever used for stomach trouble. I shall not be without it in my home hereafter, for I should not care to endure the sufferings of last night again for fifty times its price.—G. H. WILSON, Liverman, Bargetts town, Washington Co., Pa. This remedy is for sale by Audette & Hinman.

Star Lake Notes.

Miss Daisy Ostrander is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. C. Lau went to Rhinelander last week.

Mrs. E. S. Brown entertained the Ladies Aid on Wednesday.

Saturday evening, June 10, the Ladies Aid will give an ice cream social.

Mrs. D. E. Conner has gone to Chicago to spend the summer with relatives.

School will close June 9. A picnic is being planned to celebrate the occasion.

Quite a number of our residents have been suffering from tonsillitis during the past few weeks.

Mrs. Dalton, who has spent the past year with her daughter, Mrs. S. J. Holman, has returned to her home in Chicago.

Saturday evening, June 3, Mr. and Mrs. Nighter gave a wedding ball at the hall. A great many attended and a good time was reported.

Star Lake Browne.

NEW NORTH.

REINELANDER FARMING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN.

ADM. SCHLEY delights in telling how he was once an amateur aeronaut. At a boy he visited a Maryland county fair, ascended in a balloon which rose 10 feet in the air, was wrecked and let its occupants fall into an apple tree. All were more or less hurt except Schley, who escaped with a few contusions.

SECRETARY GAGE has introduced into his department a custom which he first inaugurated in a Chicago bank. This is to have luncheon served in the building, so that all the clerks can meet each day at table and discuss the affairs of the office. These gatherings are called "Mr. Gage's cabinet meetings."

IN 1891 the death rate in Russia rose from 21.7 to 23.2 per 1,000, or, expressing the same facts in absolute figures, the number of deaths attributed directly to the famine was 66,000. If the famine of 1891 is to leave these figures far behind, says a London exchange, there can be no question of its terrible intensity.

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs: "The engineering committee of the army has received a report on the recent experiments with liquid air for blasting purposes carried out in a foreign country. They are stated to foreshadow a complete revolution in the application of explosives."

CHARLES BUCKOWITZ, a blind beggar of New York, who for a long time has frequented the shopping district of the metropolis and who was arrested this other day for insulting a lady who refused to give to him, is said to be the owner of two tenements, each valued at \$25,000, and to have large sums of money in several of the savings banks of the city.

SIBERIA is not the land buried in snow and peopled with exiles only that it is imagined to be, even by many Russians. In its southern parts it is as rich in natural productions as are the southern parts of Canada, and besides 500,000 of natives it has a population of more than 4,000,000 as thoroughly Russian as that to the north of Moscow.

PROF. RUDOLPH VIRCHOW delivered an important address before the tuberculosis congress, rejecting the theory of hereditary tuberculosis. This doctrine, he declared, was contradicted by all his pathological researches. He said he had never found tuberculosis in unborn or newborn infants, though it might be contracted during the first day's existence.

THE automobile is a successor to the horse and wagon, and will eventually banish the horse from the streets. In the process of evolution, and the certain cheapening of cost, it will yet be convenient and economical for men in fairly well to do circumstances to buy automobiles, and when they come into general use of course street railway traffic will be diminished.

CRATER bathing is a leading sport in Mexico and California, where volcanic baths are frequently taken on account of their recuperative and invigorating properties. The bathers do not plunge into either hot water or lava, as neither exist in the craters used for baths, nor do any flames or sulphurous vapors arise from the hollows. The substance into which the volcano bather lowers himself is ice-cold mud, of the consistency of freshly mixed mortar.

According to a foreign exchange recent experiments carried out at the machine works of Offenbach, show that with the proper appliances it is possible to stop even a large fly wheel within a fraction of a second. By means of two brakes affixed to the fly wheel of 150 horse power, making 50 revolutions per minute, the whole of the machinery was brought to a standstill in less than a second after the fly wheel had accomplished one quarter of a revolution.

THE Chinese Almanac is the most largely circulated publication in the world, the number of copies printed and sold yearly reaching several millions. It is printed at Peking, and is a monopoly of the emperor, no other almanac being permitted to be sold in that country. Although containing reliable astronomical information, its chief mission is to give full and accurate information for selecting lucky places for performing all the acts, great and small, of everyday life.

THE millionaire colony on Fifth avenue is about to erect between Ninth and Ninety-second streets a series of mansions which will shade into insignificance those of any thoroughfare in the world. Andrew Carnegie's new home will cost \$1,000,000. In the next block the two Borden-Hammond houses, which Wm. Douglas Sloane is building for his daughters, will require an outlay of \$2,000,000. Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt will erect a mansion at an expenditure of \$2,000,000.

THE czar has just had made for himself a petroleum tricycle of burnished steel, fitted with all latest improvements. The machine is wholly devoid of ornament, except in the form of a silver escutcheon attached to the left steering bar, on which are emblazoned the imperial arms. In speed it is said to be a record breaker. A little chariot of wickerwork is being constructed for the use of the czar, who will thus be towed behind his august consort. It is understood that these two vehicles are to accompany the young sovereign in the visits which they propose to pay to various European courts.

NO CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Cabinet Decides Not to Enlist Additional Men for Service in the Philippines.

GEN. OTIS WILL GET HIS 30,000 MEN.

Gen. King, Just Returned from the Philippine Islands, Reports Situation There as Very Critical—Does Not Look for Any Early Cessation of Hostilities.

Washington, June 3.—The cabinet at its meeting Friday decided that there was no present necessity for the enlistment of volunteers. The situation was gone over very fully before this conclusion was reached. The president stands ready at any time it may appear necessary to authorize the enlistment of the volunteers should more men be deemed necessary, although hoping that such a contingency may not arise. Gen. Otis is to be given the 30,000 men for whom he has asked. The additional 5,000 or 6,000 troops to make up the 20,000 are to be taken from the regulars now serving in Porto Rico, Cuba and this country. The rainy season is now on in the Philippines and aggressive field operations will have to be suspended for a couple of months at least.

San Francisco, June 3.—Brig. Gen. Charles King, who returned home on the transport City of Puebla, owing to ill health, in an interview said:

"The situation in the Philippines is most serious. The people of those islands will keep up a guerilla warfare and there is no telling when the hostilities will cease. They retire to the mountains and then come back in the jungles. Substantially on practically nothing, they have no need for a base of supplies. It will necessitate a large force of men to subjugate them completely. The war in the Philippines is by no means ended. Their guerilla tactics are equal to the best that the most civilized military nations have produced. Under the Spanish regime the Filipinos have been something of a war, and are receiving evidence of this every day. The volunteers who fought in the Philippines are a fastidious lot of men, capable and accomplished fighters. They behaved like veterans when under fire and there is no limit to their courage. Their record in that awful country will adorn pages of American history recently made and yet unwritten."

Manila, June 3.—A vigorous campaign was begun on Saturday against Gen. Pio Del Pilar's force of 2,000 Filipinos in the foothills at the mouth of Laguna bay and in the towns of Calatay, Taytay and Antipolo, under the supervision of Gen. Lawton. Gen. Hall, with 2,500 men, moved southeast from the pumping station, and Col. Whalley, who relieved Gen. King in command of his brigade, proceeded east from San Pedro Macati, the two divisions approaching each other. Col. Whalley captured Calatay with small loss, the enemy fleeing before the advance of the United States troops. Gen. Hall drove the Filipinos from the vicinity of the Mariquina, sweeping them toward Col. Whalley's column.

New York, June 3.—Mrs. Johanna Schilling, 35 years of age, and her two young daughters, Gertrude, aged ten, and Edna, aged eight, were found dead Sunday afternoon in their home in a tenement. All had been asphyxiated by gas doubtless turned on by the mother with the idea of murdering her two children and then committing suicide. The tragedy evidently grew out of a quarrel between the woman and her husband, Otto Schilling, a tailor, who left home about a week ago.

Vienna, June 3.—Johann Strauss, the famous composer, died yesterday, aged 71 years. Strauss was a most prolific writer, and the Strauss dances, now number nearly 500. "Art's Life," "The Beautiful Blue Danube," "Wine, Women and Song," "From the Mountains," "German Hearts," and "Village Swallows," are some of the most famous. Aside from his waltzes, he was also the composer of numerous polkas which are known the world over.

Paris, June 3.—Maj. Esterhazy, who has been accused repeatedly of writing the Dreyfus bordereau, has admitted his guilt. He declares it was written under instructions and that the chief of the army, who, he said, had abandoned him, knew of the entire affair and shared the responsibility.

Thornstown, Ind., June 2.—A farmer named Wells became insane near here and threw four of his boys into a well and then attempted to drown himself in the river. He was rescued and arrested. Two of the boys, aged 12 and 15, are dead.

Washington, June 3.—The receipts of the patent office in May were \$116,256, against \$125,225 for the corresponding month of 1904. The number of applications for patents was 2,556, against 2,470 for May, 1904.

Paris, June 3.—Emile Zola, whose defense of Dreyfus led to his exiling himself to escape punishment by the courts, has returned here from England.

Washington, June 2.—The monthly report of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the United States mints during May, 1904, was \$7,964,266.

San Francisco, June 2.—The transport City of Puebla arrived late Thursday afternoon from Manila. Among her passengers is Gen. King.

THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Outline of the Scheme for Arbitration Proposed by Our Delegates at The Hague.

The Hague, June 1.—Both sections of the disarmament committee met Wednesday and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments. The drafting committee of the arbitration committee made some advance. The American delegates submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal. The plan differs from the British proposal. In substance it is as follows:

It provides that each country shall appoint a single arbitrator, to be selected by the supreme courts of the signatory powers. The tribunal shall have a permanent central seat, and be composed of at least three judges, who shall not be natives or residents of countries belonging to the powers in discord. The general expenses shall be shared proportionately. In the event of new facts arising within three months of a decision, the same tribunal shall have power to try again the questions in dispute. Recourse to the tribunal shall be optional for the signatory powers. The tribunal shall not take cognizance of any dispute until it has decided that the parties concerned will accept its decision. The convention shall come into force and the tribunal be established when nine powers, eight of whom shall be European or American and four of whom shall be signatories of the declaration of Paris, 1854, shall have adhered to the convention. The Hague, June 2.—The American mediation scheme was unanimously adopted at a sitting of the sub-committee, which embodied as Article VII, the scheme prepared by the sub-committee, with few alterations.

VERDICT FOR REVIEW.

Capt. Dreyfus Is Given a New Trial—He Will Probably Be Acquitted.

Paris, June 3.—The verdict of the court of cassation, given Saturday, makes Dreyfus, for the time at least, a free man, for until the second court-martial pronounces him guilty—a contingency now undreamed of in Paris—he is a captain in the French army, entitled to wear his uniform and the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The decision says that the prisoner is to be retried on the following questions: "Is Dreyfus guilty of having in 1894 practiced machinations or of having had communication with a foreign power or its agents with a view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of a war with France, or having furnished the means thereof, by furnishing notes or documents extracted on the border?"

Paris, June 3.—The cabinet council Sunday morning decided that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, now at Port de France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from Devil's Island to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be handed to the military authorities and lodged in the military prison at Rennes.

Wichita, Kan., June 3.—The trans-Mississippi congress adjourned Sunday at noon Saturday after adopting resolutions as follows: For government construction and ownership of a Nicaragua canal; opening of southwest pass, Mississippi delta; rushing of deep water work at Houston, Texas; fostering beet sugar industry by congress; reenactment of the original homestead act; prohibiting coffee or other contract labor; recognizing the prowess of the army and navy in the late war with Spain; and guardedly favoring expansion, particularly as to the widening of commercial opportunities.

Lima, Peru, June 3.—The longest electric railway in the world, 155 miles, will be built from Toledo to Dayton. Work will commence at once, building both ways from this city. A company with half a million capital has been organized for the purpose by Lima people. The proposed road parallels the C. H. & D. railway and will connect with a line already in operation from Dayton to Cincinnati.

Toledo, O., June 1.—Five people, three women and two men, were drowned at the foot of Madison street in full view of a number of persons on the dock Wednesday night, and so far it has been impossible to locate the bodies or ascertain the names. The party was in a row boat and got in the wake of a steamer. The boat overturned and all went under.

Louisville, Ky., June 1.—The Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs, comprising the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, met in third annual convention in this city. Repudiation of any alliance with gold democrats, and opposition to any compromise of the financial plank of the democratic platform of 1896 were the dominant ideas in the speeches.

Portsmouth, N. H., June 1.—A tin can containing \$20,000 in gold was found by workmen engaged in tearing down the meat shop belonging to the estate of Philip Muller, who died over a year ago. The family decided to tear down his old place of business, ostensibly to erect a new block, and the money was found.

Wileov, Wyo., June 2.—Six masked bandits held up a Union Pacific passenger train here, blew up the express car with dynamite, severely wounded the engineer and escaped with \$50,000 in money and about \$100,000 worth of diamonds, and a large amount of money in bills was destroyed by the explosion.

Jersey City, N. J., June 2.—During a parade a crowd of Italians seized an American flag and trampled it under foot and two of them were shot.

Cripple Creek, Colo., June 2.—The month of May was a record breaker for this district, the gold production amounting to \$1,023,500.

G. K. NASH IS NOMINATED.

Republican State Convention of Ohio Choose Him as Candidate for Governor.

THE PRESIDENT IS STRONGLY INDORSED.

Splendid Achievements of the Army and Navy Referred To—Modification of the Civil Service Rules Is Commended and the Anti-Trust Laws Are Indorsed.

Columbus, O., June 2.—The republican state convention on Friday nominated Judge George K. Nash, the favorite of Senator Hanna, for governor, and ex-Congressman John A. Caldwell, the favorite of George H. Cox, for lieutenant governor, with the other five nominations distributed among those of less distinct party affiliations. The entire ticket is as follows: Governor—George K. Nash, of Franklin. Lieutenant Governor—John A. Caldwell, of Hamilton. Supreme Judge—W. Z. Davis, of Marion. Auditor—Walter D. Gilbert, of Noble. Treasurer—Isaac B. Cameron, of Columbus. Attorney General—James M. Sheets, of Putnam. Member of the Board of Public Works—Frank A. Huffman, of Van Wert. George K. Nash is a leading attorney of Columbus, 40 years old and a widower. He has been prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, attorney general of



GEORGE K. NASH.

the state, member of the supreme court, and during four campaigns chairman of the state committee.

The platform adopted reaffirms the principles declared by the St. Louis platform. It indorses President McKinley as follows:

"We earnestly indorse the great administration of William McKinley. It is distinguished by a remarkable record in the history of national administration. Under his splendid leadership a republican public credit has been restored, the prosperity of the people has developed, our commerce has grown great, our trade, domestic and foreign, has increased to a degree never before known, and the people are looking with confidence for greater things to come."

"The magnificent achievements of our army and navy in the war with Spain for the liberation of the downtrodden and oppressed people of Cuba from the domination of Castilian despotism, accomplished under the master guidance of a republican administration, are necessarily subjects for highest veneration by a convention of Ohio republicans."

"To the same master guidance, controlled by the great principles that have shaped the high destiny of the republicanism, from Lincoln to McKinley, the people can safely commit the solution of the momentous problem of the future of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Their wise solution will vastly increase our foreign trade, spread American civilization abroad and add to the honor and power and glory of this great nation."

"We commend the president for the judicious modifications of the civil service rules recently promulgated."

"For the national defense, for the reinforcement of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, farms, mills, factories and ship yards we demand the immediate enactment of legislation similar to that favorably reported to each branch of the Fifty-fifth congress at its last session, so that American built, American owned and American manned ships may again be the carriers of our foreign commerce."

In reference to state matters the general assembly is commended for the passage of an anti-trust law and such unlawful combinations are denounced as inimical to the interests of the people, and the party is pledged to such further legislation as experience may determine necessary to prevent the formation and operation of such iniquitous and dangerous combinations. A protest is made against lynching and the Ohio centennial at Toledo in 1902 is strongly favored.

A Cloudburst. Redding, Cal., June 3.—As a result of the cloudburst in the southwestern part of Shasta county, Duckett creek, ordinarily a placid stream, was transformed into a raging torrent and overflowed its banks, submerging all the adjoining lowlands. The water flowed over many acres of land which had been under cultivation, ruining the growing crops and washing away outbuildings and fences. An entire band of sheep was swept from the pasture field and drowned.

Press Censor at Santiago. Santiago de Cuba, June 3.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press, Gov. Gen. Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased. The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of the general opinion.

Price of the Carolines. Madrid, June 3.—Germany. It is announced, pays 25,000,000 pesetas for the Caroline, Palao and Marianne islands. Spain retains three coral stations, one in each group, and Germany undertakes to defend these stations in case of war. Germany, in addition, grants Spain the most favored nation treatment in Germany and in the colonial islands.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending June 3.

The supreme court of Cuba was sworn in at Havana.

A tornado did great damage at Lawndale, Ill., and vicinity.

The severest shock of earthquake in 20 years was felt at San Francisco.

Fire destroyed 28 buildings at Republic, Wyo., causing a loss of \$250,000.

The St. Charles theater, built in 1833, was destroyed by fire in New Orleans.

The total circulation of national bank notes on May 31 last was \$242,614,534.

John Smart, the famous landscape painter, died in London, aged 61 years.

Gen. Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, sailed from Manila for Spain.

William McAlpin, a well-known capitalist, dropped dead at his residence in Cincinnati.

Henry C. Grabenhorst died at his home near Webster City, Ia., aged 100 years and two months.

John Mays, a Choctaw Indian, was publicly flogged to death at San Joaquin, Cal., for cattle stealing.

Elisha Baxter, tenth governor of Arkansas, died at his home in Batesville at the age of 72 years.

Day Terhush, a wealthy farmer at Holly, Mich., was swindled out of \$5,000 by two bogus real estate men.

Mrs. Mary McMan, who celebrated her one hundred and first birthday February 2, died in Baraboo, Wis.

Casimir Philip, the Indian who murdered Philip Walker on April 15, was hanged at Kamloops, B. C.

Paris went wild with enthusiasm on the return of Maj. Marchand, commandant of the Fashoda expedition.

The receipts from customs at Manila for the months of January, February and March, 1904, were \$944,766.

Lieut. Col. Paty du Clam, implicated in the forgery that have figured in the Dreyfus affair, was arrested in Paris.

A consolidation of the Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure publishing houses was effected in New York.

W. C. Stiles, a well-known ship-timber manufacturer, committed suicide in Warren, O., because of poor health.

Vice President Hobart left Washington for Long Branch, N. J., where he expects to spend the summer and autumn.

Ten thousand Christian Scientists from all over the country met in Boston to attend the annual communion service.

Marie Walworth, the well-known actress, was married in San Francisco to Franklin Roberts, an actor in her company.

Everett R. Ryan, of Waltham, Mass., broke the world's bicycle record, riding the amateur ten-mile record, riding in 19:29 4-5.

The Colorado state board of agriculture has elected Rev. Barton O. Aylesworth to the presidency of the state agricultural college.

Thirty Indians, including men, women and children, were drowned in the Lake of Clouds near Alberta, N. W. T., by the upsetting of a boat.

Rev. William Herbert Perry Faunce, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, New York, has been elected president of Brown university at Providence, R. I.

Architectural League Formed. Cleveland, O., June 3.—At the session of the architectural club's convention Saturday a permanent organization was formed, to be known as the Architectural League of America. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Albert Keisey, Philadelphia; first vice president, William H. Ritter, St. Louis; second vice president, J. W. Case, Detroit; secretary, H. W. Tomlinson, Chicago; treasurer, Herbert R. Briggs, Cleveland.

Safe Movers Completed. Milwaukee, June 2.—A Sentinel special from Stevens Point, Wis., says: John Harrington, Edward Battigan, John Harley and John Kelly, all of Chicago, were found guilty in the circuit court Friday of the charge of blowing up the safe of the International Bank of Amherst on March 10 and of stealing therefrom money and bonds to the extent of \$5,000. They will be sentenced to the penitentiary probably for five years each.

Men on a Train. Indianapolis, Ind., June 3.—According to private telegrams from Pittsburgh Saturday morning, George F. Adams, a wealthy manufacturer of this city, died in a Pullman car on a Pennsylvania train between Columbus and Pittsburgh Friday night. Mr. Adams was 60 years old and was the senior member of the firm of Adams & Williamson, veneer manufacturers.

Jefferson Davis' Birthday. Atlanta, Ga., June 3.—The statehouse, city hall and all banks were closed Saturday in honor of Jefferson Davis' birthday. Memorial services were held at Atlanta camp 120, Confederate Veterans, at the capital, at which Hon. Henry Richardson was the orator. The day is a legal holiday in many of the southern states.

Tornado in Iowa. Dubuque, Ia., June 3.—A tornado swept the country west of Dyersville Sunday evening. At some points the path of the storm was a mile wide. The operator at Thorpe, Ia., reported buildings and cars being blown over. The neighborhood of Kellogg, Ia., also suffered.

Louder Wanted to Resign. Paris, June 2.—Le Figaro is responsible for the statement that President Louder Friday announced his intention to resign, but that the ministers persuaded him to remain in office.

Tank the Ninth. Columbia, S. C., June 3.—Lieut. Gov. McSwain was inaugurated governor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gov. Ellerbe.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER.

Duc d'Arcos Presents His Credentials to President McKinley at the White House.

CORDIAL RELATIONS AGAIN ASSUMED.

Minister Says Spain Desires That Her Relations with This Republic Be as Friendly as in Times Past—President Extends a Cordial Welcome Officially and Personally.

Washington, June 3.—Diplomatic relations with Spain, broken off April 21, 1894, were formally resumed at 11 o'clock Saturday, when President McKinley greeted Duc d'Arcos, the newly accredited minister to the United States, in the blue parlor of the white house. Simultaneously, in Madrid, Bellamy Storer, the new United States minister to Spain, was being presented to Christina, the queen regent, during the legal minority of his Catholic majesty Alfonso XIII. It was a notable occasion in the world's history—the resumption of friendly relations between two nations which had been at war and in the brief struggle had changed the map of the world.

The speeches were especially notable. They were plain spoken and devoid of the usual hazy diplomatic phraseology. The minister said:

"Speech of Duc d'Arcos. 'Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the royal letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me near this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace which Spain has signed puts an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past. From this day on, which is a new day for this country, it is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer; and in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and cooperation of your excellency and of your government.'"

The president responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. 'You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during the years of your residence here, but from the people, who rejoice at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than 100 years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I am sure you that every member of this government will heartily cooperate with you to that desirable end.'"

A Personal Greeting. At the conclusion of the address the president stepped forward and shook hands cordially with the new minister and they engaged in conversation in a low tone for a minute or two. The president gracefully inquired after the health of the queen regent and the king. He courteously referred to the duke's former residence in this country and his many friends here and repeated the assurances of the concluding words of his formal greeting, that every one here would unite in making the minister's stay in this country pleasant and satisfactory.

Shot Parents and Himself. Mayfield, Mich., June 1.—George Stalker, aged 22, late Wednesday shot his father twice, his mother once and then sent a bullet into his own head. It is thought that the father and mother will recover. Stalker died half an hour after shooting himself. Young Stalker had been drinking and his parents were remonstrating with him for quarreling with a neighbor. He had made frequent threats of shooting his parents before.

The Woman's Temple. Chicago, June 3.—An officer of the Woman's temple said Saturday that \$28,000 of the \$25,000 necessary to rewire the temple trust funds and secure the legal control of the building has now been provided for. Mrs. Carse, who is now in California, will return in a short time and put into operation a new plan for raising the necessary funds to pay the debt.

The Public Debt. Washington, June 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business May 31, 1899, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,165,914,007, a decrease as compared with last month of \$2,695,537. This decrease in the debt is accounted for by an increase in the cash on hand.

Woman Plant Burned. Springfield, Ill., June 2.—The Smith wagon works plant was destroyed by fire at Pekin Friday morning. Eight hundred wagons stored in the building and a carload of wagons on a switch were also burned. Loss, \$100,000. Cause unknown. One hundred and sixty men are thrown out of employment.

Government Receipts. Washington, June 2.—For the 11 months of the present fiscal year the government receipts were \$469,599,529, a gain over the corresponding period last year of over \$9,000,000. The disbursements amounted to \$274,799,972, against \$255,221,165 for the corresponding period last year.

Never Too Old to Marry. Galena, Kan., June 2.—Mrs. Mary Jane Douglas, 172 years old, and James Morgan, 29 years of age, were married here.

FAMOUS KINGS WE HAVE MET

By Warden Allen Curtis.

"IT MUST be a nice thing to be a king," said the storekeeper. "I suppose it's wrong for a free-born American to say he would like it, but I acknowledge that I would. However, as that's impossible, I should, at least like to see a king and converse with him."

"I can't say that I ever saw a real king," said the Rhode Islander who had been in the French navy; "but I once saw a man who claimed to be a king. One night, when the Arethuse was lying in a French port, and it was my watch on deck, I was startled by feeling a hand upon my shoulder and hearing a strange voice whisper:

"I am the king of France; don't tell anybody that I'm here."

"I turned and saw a rather imposing-looking man with a wild, roving eye. "I would like to grant your request," said I, "but it is my duty to report your presence here, sir. I shall have to tell the admiral."

"Please don't tell anybody. They will execute me," said he. "If you'll not tell, I'll make you a baron when I get my throne."

"But there's the admiral. I'll have to tell him that you are here."

"Well, offer him a marquisate from me as the price of his silence, and if he'll espouse my cause and deliver up the fleet, I'll make him a duke and commander of the royal navy. I have an army ready on shore, and now I want a naval force."

"I went to the admiral at once and told him about the stranger."

"Undoubtedly the republic is in danger," said the admiral, "and I'm glad of it. There isn't enough pomp and glory about it. Here may be a chance for us to win renown, Baxter. I have foreseen a royalist uprising for some time. The Paris correspondents for those American papers you lent me have been finding out things about the threatened royalist uprising which people over here have not seemed to know anything about, and here the uprising is. What salary does he intend to give to the commander of the navy? What will he look like? Is it the Duc de Chartres or the Comte de Paris?"

"I have never met those gentlemen," said I. "They never have been in Rhode Island that I know of."

"I brought the royal personage into the cabin. The admiral whispered to me that he didn't recognize him as any of the pretenders. Nevertheless, he addressed him respectfully and asked him about his chances of securing the throne."

"I have an army of 200,000 men collected two miles from here, and my agents tell me that the country is ready to rise to-night and proclaim me Charles the Eleventh to-morrow."

"My king, I salute you," said the admiral, kneeling.

"Just then four men rushed into the cabin and handcuffed the monarch."

"Ha!" cried the admiral, drawing his sword. "Vive le roi la republic! What does this mean? Unhand his majesty. Arrest all traitors present. Is the plot crushed? Is there to be a glorious monarchy, or is the beloved republic safe?"

"Plot, monarchy?" asked one of the strangers. "What are you talking about? This is an escaped lunatic—a man afflicted with a mania that he is the dispossessed king of France. We have traced him here, and now we will take him back to the asylum he came from."

"Perhaps so; but not so fast. There may be a plot against the republic here. Call the guard, Baxter, and in a moment the lunatic and four keepers were surrounded."

"Allow us to go," said the head keeper. "He is only a madman."

"This is a serious thing," said the admiral. "Even a pretended pretender may deceive some one. The French are a mercenary people, and this madman might have started a revolution had he not been seized at the start by one so firm in his allegiance to the republic as I. He may escape from the asylum again, and by deceiving the people become a source of great danger. Let the officers of the fleet be summoned to a court-martial."

"The officers assembled, and, as sure as shooting, the court-martial adjudged the poor old lunatic guilty of treason. So he was hanged at the yard-arm."

"Was anything done about the hanging?" asked the storekeeper.

"Nothing, except that the admiral received a sword of honor and the thanks of the government," said the Rhode Islander who had been in the French navy.

"I never knew no kings," said the ex-sergeant of the Devonshire Blues, "but I met a sultan once."

"It was after the Chinese war, and our troopship put in at some island inhabited by a Chinese sort of people, governed by a man who called 'self a sultan. The sultan sent word that any of us could call on him if they wanted to, but it turned out that I was the only man who went."

"When I got to the palace I was taken to the 'all where the sultan was, and they told me to crawl on my hands and knees. I objected, and said I would go back first, but a couple of guards knocked me down, and told me to crawl ahead, as the sultan wasn't to be disappointed in receiving visitors."

"When I got to the throne and was kneeling over 'is shoes to kiss 'em, I see they were covered with precious stones. I'd noticed that the old sultan 'ad 'is nose up in the air looking at the roof, 'languish as could be, and that the nobles standing around 'im was doing the same. Wain't nobody watching me, so when I kissed the chap's shoes—and I done it twice—I lit off

two sapphires as big as filberts. Them was the days when officers bought commissions, so with the sapphires I bought the position of captain in the artillery."

"But why is it that you are only a sergeant now?" asked the storekeeper.

"After I 'ad been captain about two years, the government officials discovered that the two sapphires I 'ad paid for the commission wasn't real, so I was reduced to sergeant."

"You wished to see a king," said the look agent to the storekeeper, "and I can gratify your desire, for I am a king myself."

"I am Spanish by descent. Some of my ancestors went from Spain to Ireland at an unknown period, and from Ireland my family came to America. As a boy, I naturally took an interest in the nation of my ancestors, and I learned the Castilian tongue. It was in this way that I happened to read in an old Spanish book an account of the mysterious silver city of Yucatan. I determined to discover the place, and, a few years ago, I set out for Yucatan, taking with me on my quest little save a small silver-plating battery which I was agent for at the time."

"I will not fatigue you with an account of my search for the city. Suffice it to say that, after long wanderings and incredible hardships in the forests of Yucatan, I at last came in sight of an immense city, surrounded with high walls which were covered with plates of silver. While staring in admiration I was seized from behind and blindfolded. When I next opened my eyes I found myself in a gloomy dungeon, where I was to await the time when I should be given to the sacred alligators. I marveled at the brightness of the silver walls, and the chief of police told me that the police had to polish them with rags. Thereupon I gave him a recipe for a silver polish I had sold in New Jersey."

"When the next sun rose I heard a vast tumult outside the prison walls, and I trembled, for I thought the hour of my death was nigh. But not a grateful people, who had hitherto polished their abundant silver by the tedious process of rubbing it with rags, received me, and I was tendered a rousing ovation that lasted until night. I was given entire charge of the treasury."

"I introduced many of the arts of civilization, thereby incurring the enmity of the high priest, Batpiffrafferty, the custodian of the temple of the moon and the hereditary feeder of the sacred alligators. I showed that a pretended miracle of his, where the sacred alligators lay as dead, stiff and immovable, was nothing but a state of temporary catalepsy, easy to produce. After that he set about accomplishing my ruin. A series of spiritual manifestations took place at the temple of the moon, and the great goddess, Brorandiget, announced that, unless 500 colossal silver statues and 25,000 silver statuettes of herself were placed upon the walls of the city within a month, the inhabitants were doomed."

"As custodian of the treasury, I was ordered to prepare the statues and statuettes. Terrible was the fear that seized me when I found that there was only silver enough to make the statues. I knew my life would be sacrificed. There was no way to get more silver. There was no way to win the hand of the queen Arymann and become king of the silver city, which the pretended decree of the goddess had tantalizingly declared to be my reward in case the statues and statuettes were made."

"A week passed. The statues were done, but how was I to make the statuettes? It was while I was walking by the temple of the moon that the chance discovery of a lead half dollar in my pocket gave me an idea. I would make the statuettes of lead and plate them with silver; for these people knew nothing of the art of plating. I did so and became king of the silver city and husband of the princess."

"But I foresaw that the enmity of Batpiffrafferty would accomplish my ruin. So making casts of all the smaller articles of palace furniture, I replaced them with duplicates made of lead, plated with silver, and hid the original articles in the vaults, ready for the time when I should attempt to make my escape by floating down the river to the coast on a large raft. I constructed the raft, in my leisure moments, of immense logs fastened together by ropes. The queen was easily persuaded to go with me."

"The night for our departure came and I sought the riverside, but no raft was there, and I saw Batpiffrafferty just sneaking away. The scondrel was scared. He said he had taken the raft to pieces, and that the logs were in the temple of the moon near by. I bade him reconstruct the raft, and followed him as he penetrated the temple and dragged forth great logs and rolled them to the riverside. The raft was rebuilt."

"Leaving Batpiffrafferty tied, we set off, the raft heavily laden with silver. All night we floated through the forest; and at dawn we heard the boom of surf and knew that the sea was near. My heart leaped; I was just embracing my beloved wife for very joy, when the raft trembled beneath my feet, and, in a moment, the logs began tossing."

"We were precipitated into the water, and then saw that the logs of the raft were the sacred alligators of the temple of the moon, which had been cast into a state of catalepsy and substituted for the real logs by the crafty Batpiffrafferty. The silver was lost and I had to begin life anew."

"What became of your wife?" asked the storekeeper. "I never heard of her."

"An Indian princess is all well enough in her own country," said the look agent; "but I found mine needed civilizing, and I will also give her, taking advantage of the bounty of our paternal government, I have placed her in the Indian school at Carlisle, where she is being supported and educated."

—Saturday Evening Post.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The number of cities in Massachusetts has doubled in 25 years.

Not one residential house in 40 in England, counting even those occupied by the nobility, has a stationary bathtub, with running water.

A toboggan slide in St. Moritz, Switzerland, extends three-quarters of a mile and is said to be the longest in the world. The descent has been made in 21 seconds.

The Swedish traveler, Kalm, said that in Pennsylvania in one year, 1749, £8,000 were paid out for heads of black and gray squirrels at three pence a head, which would show that over 600,000 were killed.

The Bongolas, a tribe of the Congo Free State, are cannibals and resort to a strange custom. Before putting a victim to death they break his limbs; then he is placed chin deep in a pool of water, with his head fastened to a log to prevent drowning. He is left in the water three days before being killed, as this treatment is supposed to make the flesh tender.

Austria has profited by the experience of the last naval war and now owns an ambulance ship, the Graf Falkenhayn, fitted up and presented to the government by a private gentleman to commemorate Emperor Franz Josef's jubilee. The donor has also given 50,000 florins to maintain the vessel in time of peace. It will be managed by the Austrian Red Cross society.

A batch of letters written by George Borrow has been discovered among the papers of the British Bible society. Some, written from Spain, Borrow made use of himself, but many others, written from Russia, are probably new. They are the reports of the Bible society, which had sent him to Russia in order to prepare the Manchou translation of the New Testament.

Marconi has invented an instrument for ascertaining a ship's position in a fog when it is within range of one of his telegraph stations. It consists of a receiver which can be rotated and which when pointing toward the transmitting station sets off an electric bell, thus establishing the bearings as accurately as the compass can. The instrument is to be tried on the channel steamers.

BEAUTY AND THE BATH.

Tepid or Cold Water Very Good for Maintaining the Purity of the Complexion.

The complexion is one of the points that are noted first in a woman's appearance. The bath is a valuable aid to the necessary purity of the skin, but, like all beneficial processes, it is liable to abuse. The hot bath especially is misused to a great extent. A warm bath, as distinct from a hot one, is seldom injurious, but the safest is the tepid or the quite cold one. The test is a simple one. If, after a cold bath, when the skin is dried the surface of the body glows with heat and is suffused with a pink tint, all is well. But if this reactionary warmth fails to respond to vigorous rubbing with the towels the bath is injurious. A chill often follows the hot bath, which proves how dangerous it is. If a chill follows the cold bath it must be abandoned at once and the tepid tried. Much depends upon circulation, whether it be brisk or sluggish. If the former, the cold bath may almost certainly be ventured upon with uniformity and become a daily delight. But if the circulation be slow and defective a large can of hot water should be added to the cold. Only a short time should be allowed to the bath proper, whether hot, warm, tepid or cold; but the drying process should be thorough and vigorous.—Mrs. Humphrey, in Ladies' Home Journal.

Hand Tables Again.

For luncheons, afternoon teas and evening suppers nothing compares in favor or effectiveness with the polished table. Indeed, it may be said that polished tables, round, square or oblong, are the fad of the hour. They are, of course, made the background for beautiful lace effects, in centerpieces, large and small dillies. New mahogany may be aged by processes that are known to furniture dealers, and defaced or dull woods may be renewed and polished. A top 60 inches in diameter will seat seven or even eight comfortably, and one 72 inches will seat 12. A large dolly is placed at each corner, and every article on the table (excepting the silver and glasses at the individual covers) has something under it proportioned to its size. These bits of lace or openwork, with the centerpieces, flowers, brilliant crystal, silver and fine china, give an effect as striking as it is pleasing.—Ella Morris Kretschmar, in Woman's Home Companion.

No Wonder It Pained.

A tender-hearted old woman noticed a horse with a broad rubber band stretched around its leg just above the hoof. She asked the waiting driver of the cab why it was there and suggested that it was more than cruel to place it on the animal.

"Yes, mum," replied the caddy, "it's painful to the horse no doubt, but that's not the worst of it. It's the getting of it on that pains the poor thing. Why, we had to stretch the band and draw it over the horse's head and down all his body to get it on."

"For the land's sake alive!" exclaimed the woman, and walked away horrified. —Chicago Chronicle.

No Terrors for Him.

Indignant Spinster—I shall sue you for breach of promise, sir, and I shall have your letters read in court!

Reverent Bachelor—That's all right, I ain't ashamed of those letters. I copied every one of 'em from a regular printed letter writer.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW CANALS IN GERMANY.

The Great Waterway That Is to Run East and West Through the Country.

The Germans attribute their rapid commercial progress in part to the advanced development of their internal means of communication by rail, river and canal. They are not able, for instance, to mine coal quite so cheaply as is done in England, but they can carry their products to the iron mines for smelting purposes on the state railroads, at so small a figure that it equals matters, and they accordingly manufacture pig iron as cheaply as is done in England. They are now at work on what is known as the Midland canal, which is to run east and west, cutting through the territory between the Elbe and the Rhine, permitting not only the direct passage of ships from one to the other without unloading, but also allowing Rhine boats to carry cargoes gathered in the harbors of the North sea to places far inland. The canal will also connect with other canal systems, penetrating to the Oder and Vistula, so that all parts of the country may be reached by water direct from the North sea. Side canals are to run to Osnabruck, Middlesheim, Peine, Brunswick, Magdeburg, and perhaps to Neinburg. The cost of the work is estimated at \$75,356,000.

Nature has traced the course of this canal, and the work presents so few difficulties that it is hard to understand why it has not been built before, considering the importance of the region between the Elbe, Weser and Elbe as a means of internal communication. The Dortmund canal, already in operation, will be a part of the system. The canal will be dug from Bevergern, on the Dortmund canal, to the Elbe, near Hanover, and will finally join the Elbe at Heinrichsburg, a little below Magdeburg. This stretch of the canal will be about 200 miles long. The region is very flat, and over half the canal will be at an altitude of about 150 feet and 70 miles at an elevation of 175 feet. There will be only six locks. The canal will be 110 feet wide at the surface, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and ten feet deep.

As the great ditch will run through a region of extensive marshes, the canal will be of much importance not only for commerce but also as a regulator of the drainage and water supply. In the eastern part of its course the iron industries are highly developed. It is also expected that large quantities of fertilizers will be transported by the canal for the improvement of the poor, sandy soil in this part of the low German plain, and it is thought the result will be a considerable increase in the density of population.

Canalization is of much importance in a country like Germany, and the results thus far obtained have more than justified the expenditure. Emperor William recently said that the empire's future is on the water, and he has done much to encourage canal building. Last month he approved the plans for the projected ship canal between Stettin and Berlin, by means of which vessels of heavy tonnage will be able to load and discharge cargoes at Berlin.—N. Y. Sun.

THE UNHAPPY CZARINA.

It is Reported That the Empress of Russia Does Not Enjoy Her Splendor.

The evident beauty of the Russian empress' face is so overshadowed by an expression of patient, pathetic melancholy that she arouses sympathy and curiosity in everyone. Undoubtedly the czarina is not a happy woman. Russian empresses have little enough to inspire content, and this pale, pretty creature with the sad eyes and mouth endures daily such tests of her physical strength and moral courage as few American women would care to consent, for all the Russian state and power, to undergo. Her husband, on the whole, is a kindly young man who is considerate, even affectionate, but he can do very little to mitigate the severe, even cruel, Russian court etiquette to which she must bow; with her he shares the daily terror of assassination, and with his people he laments the fact that the empress has not yet given an heir to his throne.

In spite of her beauty and her virtues, the empress is not loved by the Russian people nor consulted and comforted by her husband as her mother-in-law, Empress Dagmar, the dowager, was. She has neither the robust physique nor the ambitious interests of the clever dowager, and court intrigues, squabbles and etiquette distress and fatigue her. It is a fact well known that up to the very day before her betrothal she resisted the change of her religion and Christian name that every Russian empress consort must yield to; again and again she has fainted at the long receptions, balls and reviews through which, in spite of her illness, she is obliged to stand, and the only true comfort and solace she finds in her dreary splendor is the personal services and attentions she is allowed to lavish on her tiny girls.—Detroit Free Press.

Fowl Sautered.

Cut the remains of a cold fowl into neat pieces, removing the skin and as much of the bone as possible. Put an ounce of dripping in a stewpan, and in it fry the fowl, sprinkling it with pepper and a suspicion of mace. Remove the fowl, dredge in a little flour, and then add a pint of stock; stir well and add a pint of boiled haricot beans. Let all stew till tender. Put back the fowl into the stew to get warmed and then serve. Arrange the chicken nicely in the center of a dish with the beans round. Scatter chopped parsley over the beans and garnish with rolls of fried pork.—Boston Globe.

FUNNY FOLKS

Getting Even with Him.
"Tooth!" he said, scornfully, speaking of his rival, "one of his ancestors used to be in the employ of mine."
"Yes," sweetly replied the object of the adoration of both. "I have often heard him say he wondered whether you had sufficient interest in your ancestor's honor to pay the back wages still due as a result of that service." —Chicago Post.

"I am." —
A pretty young girl of Duchesne was caught in a Saturday-day rescue. Her hat was a mess. And she cried in distress: "Now wouldn't that give you a peep?" Her tears her plump cheeks did stress. Fill her fellow said: "Darling, refreshment! I'll buy you another. Much nicer than 'others!'" And that made her happy again. —Denver Post.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.



The Vicar (Sunday morning)—My good man, don't you hear those beautiful bells calling you to worship your Creator?
Hodge—What d'ye say, sur?
Vicar—Don't you hear those beautiful bells calling you to worship your Maker on this beautiful morning?
Hodge—Can't hear a bit what you be a sayin' of, sur, 'cos of them darned bells makin' such a row.—St. Paul's.

The Summer Girl.
I've found her most engaging girl. As you will quite agree. For she's promised to marry Tom, Dick and Harry. —James, John and Jonas and me. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

All Alike to Him.
Tonsorial Artist—I am using a new kind of shaving soap. Most of the gentlemen that get shaved here say it's the best I've ever had.
Customer—Well, that's merely a matter of taste.—Chicago Tribune.

Didn't Know Them All.
Teacher—Tommy, what are the four winds?
Tommy—There is the senate, the house, the prize fighters—an' I don't know the other one.—Indianapolis Journal.

Again.
Now is the season of distress. When weary mortals here below Look upward in dismay and guess How high the mercury will go. —Washington Star.

AN EXACT SCIENCE.
PHRENOLOGY.
"I am sure now, you consider me a humbug."
"Really, professor, I shall begin to believe in your science, for I find you can discover a chap's thoughts by his lumps." —Ally Sloper.

Telegraphy.
Across the board she looks at me—My soul responds obediently: She is my wife, and with her eye She tells me there is no more p.e. —Detroit Free Press.

Only a Question of Time.
The Doctor—If you will keep me in clothes, I will treat you for nothing.
The Tailor—But I am never sick.
The Doctor—No, but you will be after we have made the arrangement.—Harlem Life.

Heaven and Thorns.
Think of the first spring blossom; Salute it off in rhyme. Even though the first mosquito Must follow it in time. —Washington Star.

A Sister's Haling.
Consulting Friend (to weeping young widow)—This is a terrible affliction, but it might have been much worse.
Widow—Yes; the loss is covered by insurance.—N. Y. World.

Genuine Appreciation.
Maggie (to her stepfather, who is very popular with the children)—Oh, I wish you had been here when our papa was alive. You would have liked each other so much.—Tit-Bits.

Over 2,000 years ago this cat was a domestic animal.

Signs of Intellect.
"What's the reason you're so careless in dress of late, and why do you never wear your hair in that pretty style I used to admire?" asked the husband who likes to spend his evenings at home.
"I am preparing a lecture," replied the wife, "on 'The Dawn of Aesthetic Life.'" —Detroit Free Press.

Two Men.
Paterfamilias (furiously)—You scondrel; why did you clope with my daughter?
New Son-in-Law—to avoid the insufferable fuss and nonsense of a society wedding.
Paterfamilias (beaming)—Thank Heaven, my daughter got a sensible husband, anyhow.—N. Y. Weekly.

Next Thing to It.
He—Oh, by the way, the doctor advised me to eat a water cracker before going to bed; said it would prevent my insomnia. Are there any in the house?
She—The only thing in the house approaching a water cracker is the ice-pick.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wifely.
If costly gowns and bonnets please Engage my wife's desirous eye. She never solicits my advice. Nor takes me out with her to buy. But when an inexpensive hat. Or frugal suit, I need to don, She goes with me, to make sure that I shall not be impos'd upon! —Harlem Life.

These Names.
Col. Corkright—What do you call that span of mules you traded for the other day, Uncle Slewfoot?
Uncle Slewfoot—Sin an' Misery, sah. It's a sin to whip 'em all the time, an' it's a misery to drive 'em widout, sah.—Judge.

The Lovely Shirt Waist.
I love it, I love it, and who shall dare To chide me for loving that shirt waist there?
It may not be pretty, I'm free to admit, But nothing my love wears is cheaper than it.—Chicago Daily News.

LONG TIME BETWEEN TRAINS.
Traveler—I'm afraid, Mr. Station-master, that I will not live until the next train comes!
Station-master—Oh, don't be discouraged. You are young yet.—Flyingda

Just Like a Woman.
The real happy wife, ay "they" tell us. And it's true, what "they" say," we suppose.
Is the one whose husband is jealous Of all other men whom she knows. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

Where He Drew the Line.
Handout Harry—Hain't yer never done no work, Teddy?
Tiepass Teddy—Well, I hev worked fer booze when I couldn't get it no other way, but I never worked fer vittles.—N. Y. Journal.

No Danger of Excess.
Doctor—It is a little difficult to diagnose your case. Perhaps you have been eating too much.
Patient—Impossible. This hotel is run on the European plan.—N. Y. Weekly.

Had Him.
Factionous Guest—I can tell from your looks that you believe in Spiritualism. Am I right?
Solemn Waiter—Well, I do have some faith in table-tipping.—Indianapolis Journal.

Floral Tribute.
Man oft loves flowers over well. And, being short of p.e., He throws 'em fact he'd never tell—He bouquets at himself. —Chicago Record.

HAD BEEN TO THE CHURCH.
Mother—Why, what's the matter, Johnnie?
Johnnie—Sister won't atin' agin' 'as board an' let me frow knives aroun' her. —N.Y. World.

Anything to Escape It.
The boy stood on the burning deck. They tried to calm him down. But he said he'd rather roast out there Than stand the dust in town. —Chicago Daily News.

A Veritable Jewel.
Bingo—How do you like your new coat?
Bingley—First-rate! My wife says the never was better treated.—Town Topics.

Over 2,000 years ago this cat was a domestic animal.

RHEINLANDER, Wis

CLARK & LENNON - Builders' and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTHEAST
No. 11-Daily..... 7:30 a. m.
No. 12-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 1:35 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.
No. 4-Daily..... 11:23 p. m.
No. 2-Ashtand Mail and Express..... 11:11 a. m.
H. C. BEYER, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.
Atlantic Limited..... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation..... 9:10 p. m. D. Ex. Saut.
WEST BOUND.
Pacific Limited..... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation..... 9:10 p. m. D. Ex. Saut.

See the new Franklin air churn at Clark & Lennon's. It makes nice hard, firm butter in three minutes.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 212, F. & A. M.
Regular communication First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
C. H. WOODCOCK, Sec. E. C. STEPHENSON, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, I. O. F.
Regular communication Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. R. LASELLE, H. P.

FLAMBEAU LODGE No. 73, K. of P.
Regular communication every Friday.
E. F. PARKER, K. of R. and S.
N. T. WALDWIN, C. C.

I. O. F.
Court Juana, 1975.
Meetings at I. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
J. A. WHITING, C. E.

A nice line of Janliners at low prices at Clark & Lennon's.

Pasturized Creamery butter at Keeble's, 22 cents pound.

Massury & Sons' famous paints for sale at Clark & Lennon's.

No better corset on earth than the Henderson. CASH DEPT. STORE.

Will Shafer, of Merrill, is visiting with the family of his brother, M. W., in this city.

Try Plastic for wall finishing. The best wall finish in the market, at Clark & Lennon's.

Mrs. P. Siebel and children arrived home from Merrill Tuesday, where they had been visiting relatives for a week.

Wm. Sheaf, of Deloit, was in Rhineland Monday. He attended the junior hop in the evening at the opera house.

Louis Fitzer, of Almosa, Col., accompanied R. J. LaSelle up from Wausau last Friday. He left Monday for Eagle River where he has a position in the office of G. S. Sanborn, the attorney.

Miss Jennie Johnson, of Tomahawk, attended the graduating exercises here Friday night. She was a guest at the home of S. Kelley during her stay in the city.

Miss Reynolds, last assistant teacher in the Tomahawk high school, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harrigan the first of the week. She returned Tuesday.

Guy Ogden went to Antigo Wednesday, to attend the commencement exercises of the Antigo High School. His cousin, Calhoun Ogden, being one of the graduates. He will return Monday.

W. L. Beers and daughters, Lola and Mamie, went to Fond du Lac Tuesday. Mr. Beers went as a delegate from Laraway Tent, K. O. T. M. to attend the State Convention of Knights of Macabees, which is in session in that city this week.

Fred. Barnes and son Leo went to Antigo Saturday night, where they remained until Monday, when they started for Oshkosh on their wheels. Leo went to Oshkosh on Monday's train, and Mr. Barnes and the boys will spend some time with relatives in that city and at Omro.

And the lady came back. She'd been all over town. She'd been here. She looked around—she said she'd come back, maybe, and she did. She couldn't help it if she wanted up-to-date goods, the very latest, the lowest priced. She had to come back. Try it yourself. CASH DEPT. STORE.

Mrs. W. D. Joslin and Mrs. Howard Reed went to Fond du Lac Monday to attend the meeting of the diocesan council of the Fond du Lac diocese, which was held at that city Tuesday and Wednesday. Holy Eucharist was celebrated in charge of Bishop Grafton, and an interesting address was given by Rev. Dr. Richardson, rector of Trinity church, Chicago.

Miss Helen Brown, who has been numbered among the best of Rhinelanders' teachers for the past four years, left for her home at Appleton Friday, where her summer vacation will be spent. She will enter Lawrence University in the fall, and further fit herself for her work. Patrons of the school here express regret at her decision not to return to Rhineland.

Pasturized milk at Keeble's Bakery, 24 cents.

Richard Reed and wife left for Milwaukee Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Shelton arrived home from their western trip Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Harrigan went to Green Bay Tuesday for a few days' visit with friends.

Carl Eaton, a merchant of North Brandon, was in Rhineland Monday on business.

Choice strawberries received fresh each morning at Fendon's. They put a price that will sell them.

See the new Franklin air churn at Clark & Lennon's. It makes nice hard, firm butter in three minutes.

The Wisconsin Telephone Co. have issued new cards to patrons. There are 101 phones listed and the calls at the Central office average about \$90 daily.

L. Vetting has built a substantial addition to his house in the Sixth Ward, which much improves the appearance of the building.

Just received at Fendon's a large lot of glass fruit cans bought last winter when they were a drug on the market. Call and get prices.

The dance given by the Junior class of the High School at the New Grand opera house Monday night was largely attended and proved a big success.

Master Dewey Gardiner went to Royalton Saturday, where he will spend a portion of the summer vacation with the family of S. Combs. From there he will go to Waupaca to visit his grandmother.

There is a time for all things. The time to take DeWitt's Little Early Risers is when you are suffering from constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, indigestion or other stomach or liver troubles. J. J. REARDON.

Miss Ora Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Porter, and Conrad Grant, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. G. H. Kempf officiating. Only relatives and intimate friends witnessed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Grant have been residents of this city for many years and are young people who command the respect of all. They will reside in Rhineland.

The time for refrigerators is now with us. The kind of refrigerators to buy are to be found at Clark & Lennon's store. The Challenge and Leberg refrigerators are recognized as the leaders.

One of the most terrific thunderstorms that has visited this section for years struck this city early Tuesday morning. It lasted for some time over half an hour and the fireworks and cannonading that came from the sky awakened even the soundest sleepers.

You get up in the morning tired, a bad taste in the mouth and a headache. Know what's the matter? Billions! Take DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They regulate the liver and cure constipation pleasantly and promptly. Never gripe. J. J. REARDON.

An 18 foot spark arrester was placed at the top of the smoke stack of the Wabash Screen Door factory Sunday. The manner in which it was attached to the big stack was unique, as it was necessary to build the staging inside. The arrester was constructed, raised and bolted on the stack by employees of the company.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers act as a faultless pill should, cleansing and reviving the system instead of weakening it. They are mild and sure, small and pleasant to take, and entirely free from objectionable drugs. They assist rather than compel. J. J. REARDON.

A base ball game was played Sunday afternoon between nines made up of players from the North and South sides. It came off near Clayton's mill and was witnessed by a number of interested spectators. The score at the close was 12 to 15 in favor of the boys of the mill district. Garland and Dugan did the battering work for the North Siders and Taggart and Pennabaker for the boys from the South end.

Last fall I sprained my left hip while handling some heavy boxes. The doctor I called on said at first it was a slight strain and would soon be well, but it grew worse and the doctor then said I had rheumatism. It continued to grow worse and I could hardly get around to work. I went to a drug store and the druggist recommended me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. I tried it and one-half of a 50-cent bottle cured me entirely. I now recommend it to all my friends.—F. A. BARANOV, Erie, Pa. It is for sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Miss May Preston was called to Black River Falls Monday night to attend her mother who was seriously ill.

Just received, a complete line of children's, misses', ladies', boys' and men's tan shoes at Fendon's. Prices very low.

Mrs. Giles Coon left Monday for a week's sojourn with relatives in Fond du Lac and Green Bay. The children accompanied her.

Mrs. E. G. Squier and children returned from Winneconne Friday night where they have been visiting relatives for a month past.

For SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars enquire of B. W. McCABEY.

A. Siczaw, the Davenport street merchant, took his goods and chattels back to New London Monday where he will open up in business again.

Do not fail to examine the ninety-eight cent slippers and shoes at Fendon's. You will always find something you can use.

Gus Horn, proprietor of the Onkida House, left for Oshkosh Monday where he represented Rhineland at the Grand Lodge meeting of Odd Fellows which was held there this week.

Try a cup of coffee or a plate of fresh oysters at Frenchie's Restaurant at the corner of Brown and Rives streets. Warm meals and lunches served in first class shape on short notice.

"Wisconsin My Home, Sweet Home" a new song just out, by Gustav Kustermann, will be sent to any address upon receipt of price, 25 cents, by the publisher. Address at Green Bay, Wis.

Mrs. Menzo Dimick came up from Hancock last Thursday for a short visit with her sisters, Mrs. J. M. Farnsworth and Mrs. B. T. Plugh, and also to take in the graduating exercises at the opera house Friday evening.

What you want is not temporary relief from piles but a cure to stay cured. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles and they stay cured. J. J. REARDON.

Al. Payment, who has been in charge of one of the Geo. E. Wood Lumber Co.'s camps near Woodboro for some time, left the employ of that company Monday to accept a position with Langley & Alderson. He will have charge of the big camp at Black Oak Lake. Mrs. Payment, who has been visiting here will leave next week for the new location.

J. A. Scheer, of Sedalia, Mo., saved his child from death by promptly using One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung troubles. J. J. REARDON.

"Frenchie" has added a silver plated coffee urn to his restaurant equipment and is ready to serve hot coffee day and night to patrons. The urn is of the latest pattern and a cup of coffee from it tastes good. The billiard and pool tables for the annex are expected this week and a change in the interior of the restaurant is being made to fit the new conditions.

To cure piles, STRIKE AT THE ROOT—that's the way. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve STRIKES AT THE ROOT—it removes the cause quickly and permanently. Don't squander time and money in a vain effort to remove the EFFECTS. J. J. REARDON.

Wausau is to have a paper mill, a company having been organized there recently with a capital stock of \$150,000. The new mill is expected to be in operation by January 1 and will employ 150 hands. The capacity will be twenty-five tons of paper per day. No bonus was asked for by the company which is composed of representative men from Wausau, Kaukauna, Oconto Falls, Marinette and Elkhorn, Ill.

Field's Military Band is arranging to give weekly open air concerts in the band stand at the corner of Stevens and Rives streets. Descriptive pieces are being worked on now and some fine selections may be expected. Programs will be printed each week preceding the concerts. The one given in the band stand Decoration Day was so well received and the appreciation so evident on all sides that the idea of giving the concerts regularly was decided upon. The first one will be given tomorrow (Friday) evening.

Thomas Murray, deputy sheriff of Troy, Mo., says if everyone in the United States should discover the virtue of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for piles, rectal troubles and skin diseases, the demand could not be supplied. J. J. REARDON.

Crusoe's BARGAIN DEPARTMENT Store! Raffle in Wrappers.

A timely little "Snap" for the ladies. All of our 98c Summer Wrappers at 75c each. The lots are broken and we want to close them out. If we have your size it will cost you but 75c for one of these nice wash goods wrappers.

- 4 cts. per yard for prettiest dress lawns.
- 10 cts. per yard for 15 patterns in new stripe, dot and figured colored Dimities.
- 8 cts. per yard for Dimities, in twelve new swell patterns.
- 12½ cts. per yard for nicest wash piques—new stripes and dots.
- 15 cts. per yard for "Russian Cords, the new summer dress goods.
- 12½ cts. per yard, green, blue and tan shades Covert cloth, the popular Skirting.
- 5 cts. per yard for mill ends of printed Madras cloth suitable for furniture and couch covers and draperies.
- 25 cts. per yard for 32 in. Organdies in the latest stylish patterns and colorings.
- 50 cts. each for new line of wash percale ready to wear shirt waists.
- 25 cts. per yard for fine weave white Organdie.
- 15 cts. per yard for white French Organdies.
- 30 cts. per yard for white Swiss Mulls.
- 50 cts. per yard for beautiful green and blue furniture damask, 50 in. wide.

SHOES.

Try our shoe department. It contains the latest styles and the newest bargains. We are giving special bargains in shoes for Men and Boys all this month.

CAPIES.

We are showing a large line of black silk capes, stylish, thoroughly up-to-date in cut and finish, and at lower than Chicago retail prices. See what we have! CHAS. E. CRUSOE & Co.

Ladies' Tailored Suits.

About half a dozen suits left. Your opportunity now. We will close them out at 40 per cent. less than price. They must go. 40 per cent. reduction! A money making chance if you can get a fit. 40 per cent.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.

Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Special Prices on At LEWIS HARDWARE CO.'S

It cost you nothing to look them over and get Prices.

ONKIDA HOUSE

GUS HORN, Prop.
Transients will find it to their advantage to give this house a trial. Robt. - One Dollar per Day

The Central BARBER SHOP

CEO. DUSEL, Proprietor.
The best and most centrally located shop in the city. THE place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.
Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

Ed. ROGERS, GENERAL Blacksmith and Horse Shoer.

Fancy Horse Shoeing, Buggy and Wagon repairing a Specialty. All New Work Made to Order. Mail orders filled promptly. Give us a Trial.

SHORTHAND!

At Home—50 cts.
THE ROBERT F. ROSE SCHOOL FOR SHORTHAND
Will teach the best known system of shorthand in twenty-eight weekly lessons at

50 CENTS A WEEK.

WHY GO TO A BUSINESS COLLEGE to be taught shorthand at an enormous expense, when you can be instructed at your home by a Practical Shorthand Expert, and at less than the cost of the expense?

ROBERT F. ROSE, who supervises the teaching of shorthand at this school is one of the best known shorthand writers in the United States.
Do not miss this opportunity. Write to us for information and references.
The Robt F. Rose School for Shorthand
Only Building, Chicago.

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TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c.
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MUNN & Co. 361 N. 3rd St., New York
Branch Office, 25 N. W. Washington, D. C.

THE STORY TELLER

Hunting a Panther.

By Joseph E. Badger, Jr.

JOHN TAYLOR, wife and family lived in one of the border counties of Texas. He was poor and started farming in a humble way, but, being skillful and industrious, he was getting ahead in the world, when his life and property were both swept away by one of those Mexican forays, even more common then than now. By good luck his family were absent, and thus escaped sharing his fate. Two horses, a wagon and an old hound, the charred shell of their log cabin, a few old tools—these and the land itself were all that the widow and her two sons, David and Saul, eight and ten years of age, had to keep the wolf from the door.

The neighbors rebuilt the cabin and gave the lone ones such aid as lay in their power, but it was one weary, never-ending struggle for life against starvation. Yet they did live, and two years later David and Saul had earned by night work enough to buy themselves each a rifle and ammunition. They were too poor not to become good shots, and the very nature of their lives rendered them bold and self-reliant. Saul, the oldest, was just 13 years old when the following incident occurred:

The deep, mellow baying of a hound came from the undergrowth that fringed the slender creek, the bell notes coming at regular intervals. "He's jumped some critter," cried David, eagerly.

"It's a fresh trail, but he ain't sighted what made it yet," responded the older brother. "Finish unearring." I don't reckon it's morn a rabbit, or melibe a wolf.

The sun had already set, and the boys had put in a long and hard day's work behind the plow, only stopping to eat a cold lunch for dinner. Any but a boy with the true spirit of a hunter would not have given the hound a second thought. Home, food and rest would have been their one desire. But when the regular, measured bay changed to a rapid, continuous clangor the lads turned the horses free to find their own way home, and, grasping their never-absent rifles, started away in the direction of the chase.



THE LIGHT FELL UPON THE LEVELED RIFLES.

That was a question they could not answer. They longed to follow the trail, but that was out of the question. Their day's work must be done. They set about without a murmur.

For nearly a week nothing more was seen or heard of the strange animal. One of the neighbors, a mighty hunter in his younger days, to whom the boys told the story of their adventure, and who took the trouble to visit Spill Hill to examine the tracks, declared that the creature was none other than a panther of the largest size. He could not understand how the boys had escaped so easily, especially as the animal was wounded. Their escape was one in a thousand.

The widow and her sons had gone to bed early after a hard day's work, but early in the night they were awakened from sleep by a hideous clamor. Old Hector was yelping furiously. The fat-tailing hog was squealing fit to split its throat. The horses were snorting and kicking as though they meant to demolish their rude stable.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

"What is political economy, pa?" "Eating votes as cheaply as possible." —Town Topics.

Sprocket—"Do you believe that the bicycle has seen its best days?" Tyre—"I know mine has." —Philadelphia North American.

Primus—"Dynamite is the most wonderful invention of the age." Secundus—"Why?" Primus—"There's nothing in the world can hold a candle to it." —Yale Record.

He—"Be mine, darling. You are the lamp that alone can light my existence." She—"Yes, dear; but papa doesn't think you are a good match for me." —Jewellers Weekly.

Mistress—"How was it you were so late this morning? Didn't you hear your alarm clock?" Maid—"I did, mem; but I thought I had only dreamed it, and it didn't go off again, mem." —Boston Transcript.

His Idea of the Artistic—"I understand that your friend is sitting up his room in strictly artistic manner." "I guess it must be so," replied the heavy young man. "Every time I sit on a piece of furniture it goes to pieces." —Washington Star.

The Husband's Safeguard—"It's a pleasant thing to have a baby in the house, isn't it?" asked Murphy's friend. "Faith, it is so," replied Murphy; "the old woman can't throw stove lifters an' such at me now for fear of hitting the kid." —Philadelphia Record.

He Might as Well—"Just think of a man's paying \$40,000 for a seat in the New York stock exchange!" exclaimed Mrs. Snags. "Yes," added Mr. Snags; "why doesn't he buy a seat in the United States senate while he is at it?" —Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Amateur Astronomical Student (returning home after attending scientific bachelor dinner, where "the reported discovery of a new satellite of Saturn" had been warmly discussed)—"Where am I? Let's see—(considering)—earth's got one moon. Mar's got the moon—Jup'tush nine—I see two moons. Then—where am I?" —Punch.

ABSTINENCE OF A CAMEL.

It is Merely the Result of Training—The Animals Mean for Water.

There are many fables told about the camel; riding him is supposed to make people seasick; he has the reputation of being very vicious; he is supposed to have several stomachs and to go for weeks without water as a matter of choice. I can only say that in nearly four years of experience I have never yet met with a case of seasickness or really vicious camel, except when they are in a state called by the Arabs "saim," which means "fasting," and corresponds to the "rutting" period in stags. As regards the camel's stomach, I believe it is identical the same as that of any other ruminant, or that, at any rate, there is no formation of stomachs which would enable him to do without water.

His abstinence is merely the result of training; and it is a fallacy to suppose that he is better without water or can work as well. In the camel corps we watered our camels every second day in the summer and every third day in winter, giving them their fill of water morning and evening on those days; but if in the summer we expected a long desert march without water we trained them beforehand by only watering every third day; but I never found that this improved their condition. The Arabs keep their camels longer without water, it is true, but then they travel slower and their animals are grazed on soft food, containing a certain amount of moisture; this lowers their condition and makes them inferior to a corn-fed camel when hard work and long, fast journeys have to be done.

We always found that if we put a grass-fed Arab camel alongside of ours it failed in work and endurance; if corn-fed it cried out for water as soon and sooner than ours did. I say "cried out," because a camel when it wants water moans continually, and there is no more painful sound at night in the desert than the ceaseless moaning of thirsty camels. —Cornhill Magazine.

MANNA WAS A FUNGUS.

Henry Castey, an eminent scientist, says in La Nature that the manna mentioned in the Bible was probably the fungus known as a thallophyte, either Cantharellus or Lichen esculentus. To a stranger in the desert this natural food may well seem miraculous, as it contains nearly all the elements of a complete dietary. An analysis showed the following chemical composition:

	Per cent.
Water	80
Starch	10
Non-starchaceous matter	10
Carbohydrates	22
Fats	10
Mineral matter	10

Upon a food thus composed a man may live a long time—almost indefinitely. The fungus is fairly abundant in the desert. It is found on the sand after every rain, which led to the belief that it "rained down." The grains are about the size of a pea, break with a nutty fracture and have an agreeable taste. The Arabs feed their camels with manna, and upon long marches eat it themselves. —N. Y. World.

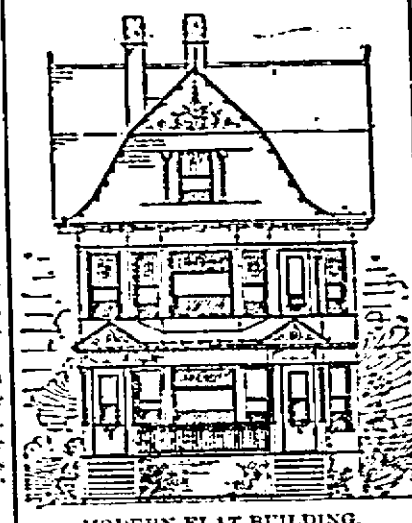
THE CANCER MIRACLE.

The Paris Figaro has announced that Dr. Bra has found the microbe of cancer, and that there is reason to hope that the discovery may soon lead to a certain cure of that dread disease. Dr. Bra is modest and cautious in his statements, saying that it must be months before a definite announcement would be possible. What he has succeeded in doing, however, is to isolate and cultivate a parasite from cancerous tumors and to produce them from cancer in animals. The parasite is fungus-like and is certainly the specific agent of cancer. Dr. Bra has spent some four years in his researches on the origin of cancer. —Scientific American.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

This very modern and artistic double flat building can be erected for \$2,500. There are five rooms on each floor, not including bathroom. The sizes of the rooms on both floors are the same, and are as follows: Par-



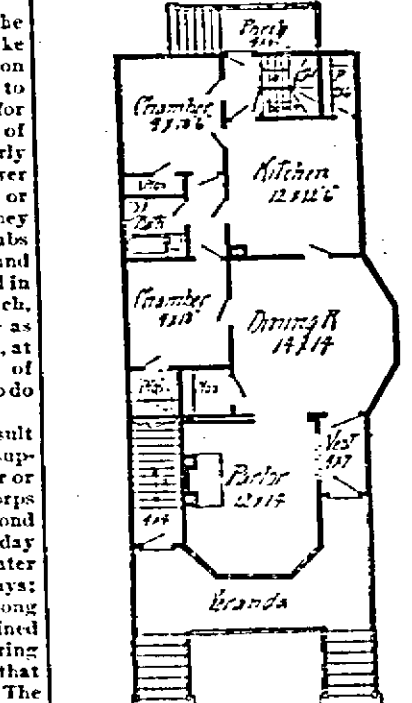
MODERN FLAT BUILDING.

lor, 12x14 feet; dining-room, 11x14 feet; chambers, 9x10 feet and 9x10 feet 6 inches; kitchen, 12x12 feet 6 inches; vestibule on first floor, 14x7 feet; bathroom, 5 feet 6 inches by 6 feet; pantry, 3x5 feet, and three large closets.

The parlors have fireplaces and the front of room is treated as a bay window. The dining-rooms have the same bay treatment at the side of the room. The entrance to the second story flat is an attractive feature and is quite separate from the entrance to the first story flat. Both flats have rear and front porches. The underpinning is built of rock-faced bluestone.

The exterior is covered with sheathing and paper.

The first story is clapboarded with 6-inch clapboards, laid 4 inches to the



PLAN OF FIRST FLAT.

weather, while the second story is covered with 4-inch clapboards laid 2 1/2 inches to the weather. Both are painted colonial yellow, with ivory white trimmings. The roofs are painted or stained a dark red.

TYROLESE HAY BATHS.

A New Pad Which is Taking Hold of "Our Best People" Who Imagine Themselves Sick.

Latest of all bathing fads is the hay bath. Some one or other in the Tyrol devised it when he wasn't thinking of anything else. It is a simple process, consisting merely of lying immersed in fresh, uncurd mountain hay. The hay must be in "burning" condition—that is, not cured. The bath is taken under roof, and not in the open air. The peasants of the Tyrol, the Etschlanders especially, attach great value to the hay bath, and they consider the short hay of the mountains to be particularly beneficial.

One of these "cures" is on the top of the Schlern, near Voels, at an elevation of a mile and a half. At this place the baths are free to the villagers, but others are charged 20 kreutzers, or about 20 cents American money, a week. To take a hay bath one digs a hole in the hay and crawls into it, after having divested himself of all his clothing. The covering up process is done by a friend or a regular attendant, and only the head is left exposed. Some one must stay with the patient during the bath, to give relief, for the effect of the heat and other influences is likely to be severe. The heart or some other organ occasionally is hard hit during this curing process. When the patient has perspired enough he is dug out by the attendant and rubbed down, for by this time he usually is too weak to exert himself, though he may be able to get into his clothes unaided. At the Allden bath two patients have been found unconscious, and their condition was serious, it being not due to a mere fainting fit.

MAKES CANNON SHOT WHIRL.

The tube of a 12-inch gun which is used in some warships has 50 spiral grooves inside, which cause the shot to revolve at the rate of 15 times a second as it rushes through the air.

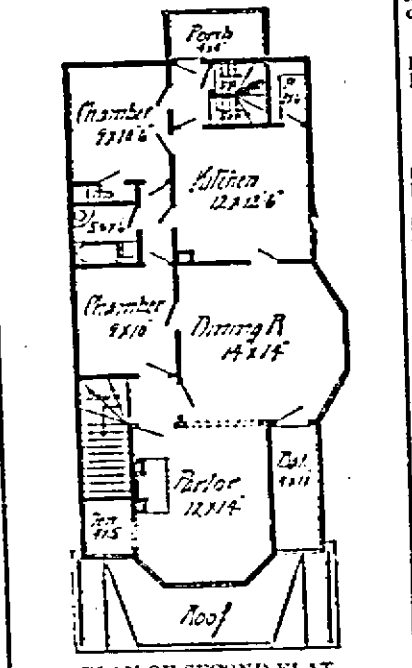
Dimensions: Front, 22 feet; side, 46 feet, not including porch or veranda; height of ceiling, basement, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet 4 inches; attic, 8 feet.

This building is thoughtfully arranged in the most complete manner for two families, and is intended to meet the increasing demand on the part of those who desire to own their own house, but feel unable to bear the burden of expense entailed by a house from which there is no income.

Houses of this class, one flat being rented, bring in sufficient income to enable the owner to occupy the other flat "virtually rent free." If the owner desires, he can furnish an extra bedroom for each flat upon the third or attic floor.

The parlors, dining-rooms and vestibules, including front stairs, are trimmed in ash; kitchens, chambers, pantries and rear halls trimmed in Georgia pine. The bathrooms are finished in white pine for white paint.

The kitchens and pantries are wainscoted, and are fitted up complete; the



PLAN OF SECOND FLAT.

bathrooms are fitted up with the usual fixtures and exposed plumbing. The house is piped for hot and cold water and is piped for gas. The house is heated by hot air, with a separate furnace for each flat, in basement.

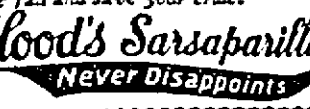
The basement contains all the necessary apartments for each family. The doors have plate glass, the art glass is used in transoms as shown. Composition carving is used where shown on front elevation. There is yellow press brick facing on chimneys. The caps are of sandstone. Gutters, flashing, down spouts, etc., are complete in all details. Joist, 2x10; studding, 2x4; rafters, 2x6. Hardware used is of a neat design, and all workmanship and material the best of its respective kind. The house has two coats of plastering, back plastering, the ceiling of basement consisting of one coat of brown mortar. The basement floor is cemented.

The price given does not include art glass, furnaces, hardware, gas fixtures or mantels. The owner will select these and furnish them to contractor and he will place them in their respective places. Contractor to leave house all ready for tenants.

GEORGE A. W. KINTZ.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.



Contains 100 superb half-tone engravings, made from photographs taken of our Army in camp, on transports and in actual service, Spanish and American Gen. Lutes, Cuba, Havana, Manila, Landscapes, Architecture, etc.

The album is 5 1/8 inches, weighs 12 ounces, printed on finest coated paper. Sent FREE to any address in the United States, Canada or Mexico for 12 cents in stamps or coin, to cover postage and packing. Copy may be seen at any ticket office of the Big Four Route.

Order at once, as the edition is limited. Address: WARREN J. LYNCH, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, "Big Four Route," Cincinnati, Ohio. Mark envelope "War Album."

Those Absurd Names.

"What ridiculous names they have over there in the Philippines," said the marcher who had just walked up to the counter and been assured by the clerk that he could have the best room in the hotel. "There's Calumpit, for instance. That name would make a horse laugh. Who ever heard of anything so absurd as to give a town such a postmark as that?"

Then he took the pen that the clerk had been holding out toward him and wrote upon the register: "J. Crawford, Woonsocket, R. I." —Chicago Evening News.

Dewey Bought a Ticket.

When Commodore Dewey left Washington in November, 1897, to take command of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, he did not ride on a pass or a half-rate ticket. Being a personal friend of S. B. Hoge, General Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger department in Washington, the now famous sea fighter bought two first-class tickets from Washington to San Francisco via the N. & W. Co. and Northern Pacific, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. Lieut. Brumby accompanied the admiral and they departed on November 27th.

Some time ago Manager of Passenger Traffic D. B. Martin, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, set out to collect the coupons of the ticket and only recently secured all of them. He has had the ticket, containing Dewey's signature, lithographed, and is issuing facsimiles as souvenirs.

Very Easy.

May and Edith are sisters, four and five years old respectively. May had been very naughty, and mamma had taken her over her knee to administer corporal punishment, when Edith suddenly pulled the door ajar and peeped in. Turning her chubby face as far round toward her sister as her peculiar position would admit, May said very gravely:

"Go out, Edith, don't you see I'm busy?" It is needless to add that mamma granted a respite. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

Reliable Criterion.

Mrs. Newberry—Oh, mother, I wish I'd never been born. George doesn't love me any more. It's as plain as daylight.

Mrs. Mother—Why, how can you tell?

"Well, I'm glad to know about it," all our expenditures. The first month we were married our living expenses amounted to \$104, the second month \$82, and last month just \$38. And George says we're going to do even better than that hereafter!" —N. Y. World.

Awful Competition.

Old Lady—I suppose, poor man, that you have failed badly because of hard times.

Wearry Walker—Yes, mum. So many people 'bin out of work makes an awful competition fer us fellers ter struggle agin. —Philadelphia Record.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50c per bottle.

"THE DEWEY" is the world's greatest remedy for all ailments.

WANTING ONLY \$1.00

WILLIAMS, E. C. WARE, Boston, Mass.

THE DEWEY

A TROOPER GALAHAD.

CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

Gravely and quietly the doctors told their story to the colonel; that there was no arrangement or engagement to ride together; that Captain Barclay had no idea Mrs. Winn ever rode—much less rode that early, and most men accepted the statement as true. But there was the fatal exhibition of Barclay's letter by Mrs. Winn to confront the women, who would have held him guiltless and saddled all the blame upon her lovely, sleeping shoulders. What had he to write to her about, unless it was to ask her to ride or something of the kind? And the idea of their daring to select such an hour instead of going out when—when people could see. And then there was the fact that Mr. Winn still refused to be reconciled to his wife. What did that mean if not that he deemed her guilty? Blythe, who had a kinder feeling for Winn than had most men at Worth (for Brayton now was utterly set against him and refused to go near him), sent in his card and begged to be allowed to see him, and Blythe's face was sad and gray when half an hour later he came forth again.

"Colonel," said he to Frazier, "something has got to be done for that poor fellow or he'll go mad. Collabone has told him Barclay was totally ignorant of Mrs. Winn's plan to ride that morning—that his assault was utterly unjustifiable, and between that and the contemplation of his wife's traitorous freak and all his old trouble I'm sorely afraid he'll break down—go all to pieces. Can't something be done?"

Both Frazier and Brooks thought something ought to be done, and so said Blythe and De Lancy and Follansbee and Follansbee when they came trooping home empty handed from their scout. Only Mullane's detachment had accomplished anything, and such success as he had was due almost entirely to Winn's persistent effort and energetic trailing. Something was being done to hunt up stolen stores as revealed by Marsden, but poor Winn, who had ridden home so full of hope and pluck and energy, now paced his narrow room for hours or lay upon his lounge, face buried in his arms, either dull and apathetic or smarting with agony.

On Mrs. Winn old Collabone had little sympathy to waste. Blythe told her that she was responsible for the whole business and deserved to be down sick. So, too, he told the colonel, who was having a blissful time answering the questions and squirming under the nagging of his household at home. At first Laura had shown tremendous spirit. Mr. Winn's conduct was an insult. The instant she was well enough to move she would take her precious child and return to her mother's roof.

"Your mother hasn't any roof," said Collabone. "She's boarding in Washington, playing for another husband, and you'd spoil the whole game, turning up with a grandchild. What you've got to do is beg your husband's pardon for all the scrapes you've led him into—this last one especially." Laura wailed and wept and cried out against the heartless cruelty of her husband, who left her sick and dying, for all he knew (Collabone had assured him there was nothing on earth the matter but nerves), and she thought Mrs. Faulkner ought to make him hear how ill she was. At last she managed to have herself appropriately arrayed, and with face of

ment headquarters as to whether Lieutenant Winn had made good the amount of that great shortage, and the promised money package had not come.

Gently they asked him if he had reasonable right to look for it, and all the answer he could make was that it had been promised on certain conditions. He had recently accepted them, had expected to find the money on his arrival at Worth, but instead had found—and

"That's the funniest thing you ever did, Winn," said he.

the hands thrown helplessly forward, palms upraised, were as expressive as any words could have been. There was silence a moment. Then he spoke again.

"And, after all, what matters it now? With this court martial hanging over me I've nothing but dismissal to look forward to in any event."

"And what if there should be no trial, Winn?" said the major, after a reflective pause. "It is true that you have made an awful—break, but as yet you are your only accuser, and Mrs. Winn is the only witness for Barclay's guilt."

But Winn shook his head. "I know enough of army matters to know that this thing is all over the post and will soon be all over Texas. If Captain Barclay was of the old army—if he had been brought up as I was, he might settle it out of court. My father used to say that there could be no other reparation for a blow. What would my apologies be worth? They would not re-establish him."

"Sometimes I think," said Brooks after another reflective pause, "that man of Barclay's stamp need not appeal to the code to set them right. That is only a device by which physical courage is made a substitute for other virtues that may be lacking. Barclay occupies a plane above it. In view of his record in the Platte country and in this recent chase after the outlaws it would take a bold man to move at him in this garrison at least, and if he prefer no charge against you, who is to do it? This trouble can be straightened out, Winn," said the major soothingly, "if only you could fix—that other."

But how, said they to each other as they went gloomily away, was that other to be "fixed"? How was a poor fellow with nothing but his pay, burdened by an extravagant and helpless wife, a little child and a number of debts, to hope to raise \$3,000 to prevent the almost total starvation of his stipend? That evening when Mrs. Faulkner left her invalid friend the latter asked her to say to Harry that he begged him to come and speak with her. Harry went, but there was no spring, no gladness, in the slow and halting feet that climbed the narrow stair. There was no hope in the careworn face that came forth again in half an hour. Laura wished him to take her watch, her diamond earrings, a locket he had given her in bygone days and other pretty trinkets, sell them and pay their debt. She was amazed to hear, not that they owed so much, but that her treasures would bring so little.

The fourth day of his arrest was well nigh gone. Collabone had reported Barclay quite himself again and sitting up, though none too strong, and then he saw that Winn at last had been writing. "Read that," said Harry briefly, and handed him the sheet. It was addressed to Captain Barclay:

"In the last four days I have done nothing but think of the great wrong I did you. I have tried to find words in which to tell you my distress and self reproach, but they fail me. There was no shadow of justification for my suspicion, and therefore no excuse for my blow. Had you desired reparation you would have demanded it, and the rule would be for a man in my plight to wait until it was asked before he tendered an apology that might be considered a stopper to a challenge. But I will not wait. At the risk of anything any man may say or think I write this to tell you that I deplore my conduct and with all my heart beg your pardon."

Collabone went through it twice with blinking eyes. "That's the bravest thing you ever did, Winn," said he as he laid it carefully down. "That ought to stop court martial proceedings."

"That," answered Winn, "is a different matter. I don't ask any more. I would have been better off this minute if he or Brayton had shot me on the spot."

There was silence a moment as he turned away and presently seated himself at the little table, his head dropping forward on his arms. Then Collabone stepped up and placed a hand upon his shoulder.



"Winn, my boy, I should like if I said you ought not to feel this, but there's such a thing as brooding too much. You'll harm yourself if you go on like this. You—here, let me take that in to Barclay. Let him speak for me. I'm—d—d if it isn't too much for me."

But Winn's head was never lifted as the doctor went his way.

Later that night the post adjutant dropped in. He and Winn had never been on cordial terms, but the staff officer was shocked and troubled at the increasing ravages in the once proud and handsome face of the cavalryman.

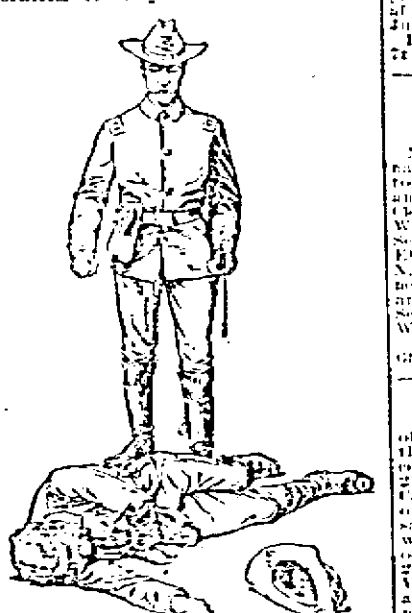
"Winn," he said in courteous tone, "the colonel directs extension of your furlough to include the parade, and—and to visit Captain Barclay, who wants to see you this evening, if you feel able. It's only next door, you know," he added vaguely. Then, "Isn't there anything I can do?"

That night just after taps old Hannibal admitted the tall young officer and ushered him into a brightly lighted room, where, rather pale and wan, but with a kindly smile on his face, Galahad Barclay lay back in his reclining chair and held out a thin white hand.

"Welcome, Winn," was all he said, and then the old negro slid out and closed the door.

"There are Orlish and Orlish," as, quiting Mullane, has been said before. Once assured that no further proceedings were to be taken against him for his indignity on the day of the rush to Crockett Springs, Captain Mullane concluded that he must stand high in favor at court, and that further self denial and abstinence were uncalled for, especially in view of the successes achieved for him by the small detachment of his party led by Lieutenant Winn. Mullane was a gallant soldier in the field from sheer love of fighting, and the same trait when warmed by whisky made him a nuisance in garrison. Not a week was he home from his successful scout when he broke out in a new place, and this time he found instant accommodation.

Little of the stolen property was recovered by the searching squad sent out as the result of Marsden's revelations. That valuable account was in the guardhouse awaiting trial by general court martial. Cavalry drills were resumed again, and after each morning's work the officers gathered in considerable force at the clubroom. There had been, both in the infantry and in the cavalry, vast speculation as to the outcome of Winn's arrest and Barclay's mishap. But now, as a rule, spoke of the matter with bated breath. Mullane, Bralligan and the one or two Irish ex-sergeants in the command, known locally as the Fench-Ballaghans, however, waxed hilariously insolent in their comments. Nothing short of dismissal should be Winn's sentence and nothing short of a challenge be Barclay's course. It was with something akin to amazement that Mullane received on the sixth day after Winn's arrest official notification of his release and restoration to duty. It was with some-



The next instant he lay bounding on the floor.

thing akin to incredulous wrath that an hour later he caught sight of the lieutenant leaning from Barclay's quarters, not his own, and with Barclay leaning trustfully on his arm.

Apology accepted. Explanations tendered. All settled, and without a meeting on the field of honor. "Whurro, but what's the cavalry come to?" lowed Mullane over the consequent cups at the sutler's store and clubroom. Fuller aiding and abetting with more liquor. Up the hill to the post larched the big captain that very afternoon, and into the cardroom, where some of his cronies were gathered, Bralligan among them and the untrustworthy Hodge. Any one with half an eye could see there was mischief in the wind, for nothing caused these old time Irish rangers keener suffering than to have their letters settle a question without either court martial or a fight. Talk and jeering laugh grew louder as pretensions followed on the heel taps of their predecessors. The mail from San Antonio got in at 5 p.m. that evening, and the orderly was distributing letters as the officers returned from stables. Winn, by invitation, had accompanied the major and was walking home with him, Mullane and a crony or two following at safe distance. Several men saw the light of relief in Winn's face as he received, opened and glanced into the massive handed him.

"Has it come?" asked Brooks in genuine sympathy.

"Yes," answered Winn almost solemnly. "A check which I am instructed to have cashed by Fuller, as he has all the currency in the county just now."

"I congratulate you with all my heart," said the major. "I suppose you will see Trout tomorrow."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Timber Land, Act June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., May 17, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timberlands in the State of California," first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, 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